Nontechnical soil descriptions describe soil properties or management considerations specific to a soil map unit or group of map units. These descriptions are written in terminology that nontechnical users of soil survey information can understand.

Nontechnical soil descriptions are a powerful tool for creating reports. These high quality, easy to read reports can be generated by conservation planners and others for distribution to land users. Soil map unit descriptions and the map unit interpretation database are the basis for these descriptions.

Map Symbol	Description

Ac ACY SILT LOAM

The potential for cropland and pastureland is fair. Wetness is the main limitation. Suitable crops are soybeans, corn, truck crops and grain sorghum. Pasture plants are small grains, ryegrass, common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, vetch and tall fescue. Drainage is needed when this soil is cultivated. Drop residue on the surface will reduce erosion, help maintain organic matter and reduce crusting. Most crops respond well to lime and a complete fertilizer.

This nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is in broad areas on terraces. It formed in loess or loesslike material and is loamy throughout. The soil has a surface layer that is acid or neutral in reaction and a subsoil that is alkaline. Natural fertility is low or medium. Surface runoff is slow. Water and air move moderately slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table is about 1.5 to 2.5 or 3.0 feet below the surface during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil. Slopes are less than 1 percent.

Soils in this group are moderately wet, loamy and clayey with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are moderate and seedling mortality is slight to moderate. This is due primarily to excess water. These soils are best suited for southern hardwood. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 110, oaks and sweetgum 90.

BA BARBARY ASSOCIATION

This soil is unsuited for cropland or pastureland.

This soil is level and very poorly drained. It is a very fluid mineral soil in swamps. This soil is ponded and flooded most of the time. Typically, the soil has a muck surface layer and a gray, very fluid clay underlying material. This soil has low strength. The total subsidence potential is medium. If the soil is drained, it can have a very high shrink-swell potential.

Soils in this group are very wet, mineral and organic. The water table is at or above the surface most of the time. They have a moderate potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are severe. This is due primarily to excess water. The

Map Symbol	Description

nature of these soils will dictate that silvicultural operations be limited to extremely dry weather periods, if at all. More seedlings than the recommended rate should be planted to ensure a stand. These soils are best suited for water tolerant hardwoods and cypress. Site index for green ash and water tupelo is 60.

CV CONVENT SOILS, FREQUENTLY FLOODED

The potential for cropland and pastureland is good. Suitable crops are cotton, soybeans, corn, and grain sorghum. Pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, ryegrass, tall fescue, and white clover. Drainage is needed to remove excess water. Land leveling will improve drainage. Crop residue management will help reduce erosion. Most crops respond well to nitrogen fertilizers. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.

These alluvial soils are unprotected by levees and are subject to frequent flooding, scouring, and deposition. The surface layer can change in texture with each flood event. The underlying material is loamy throughout. Natural fertility is high. Permeability is moderate or moderately slow. The soil has a seasonal high water table during the winter and spring.

These are moderately wet, loamy soils with a very high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are moderate due primarily to excess water. These soils are best suited for southern hardwoods. Site index for green ash is 80-100, cottonwood 100-120, oaks 90-110, and sweetgum 110.

Ca CALHOUN SILT LOAM

The potential for cropland and pastureland is fair. Wetness is the main limitation. Suitable crops are soybeans, corn, truck crops and grain sorghum. Pasture plants are small grains, ryegrass, common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, vetch and tall fescue. Drainage is needed when this soil is cultivated. Drop residue on the surface will reduce erosion, help maintain organic matter and reduce crusting. Most crops respond well to lime and a complete fertilizer.

This nearly level, poorly drained soil is on broad flats and in narrow depressional areas on the terrace uplands. It has silt loam surface and subsurface layers and a silty clay loam subsoil. Natural fertility is low

Map Symbol	Description

to medium. Runoff is slow or very slow, and water stands in low places for long periods after rains. Water and air move slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table ranges from near the surface to about 2 feet below the surface during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil. Slopes are mainly less than 1 percent.

This group consists of wet, occasionally to frequently flooded loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are severe and seedling mortality is moderate to severe. This is due primarily to excess water. These soils are well suited for either southern pine or hardwood. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. Plant more seedlings than the recommended rate on these soils to ensure a stand. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 90, cottonwood 90-100, green ash, water oak and sweetgum 90.

Cm COMMERCE SILT LOAM

The potential for cropland and pastureland is excellent. Suitable crops are cotton, soybeans, corn, grain sorghum, and truck crops. Pasture plants are tall fescue, and white clover. Traffic pans develop easily, but can be broken by chiseling or deep plowing. Proper row direction is needed to help control erosion. Crop residue management will also help reduce erosion. Most crops respond well to nitrogen fertilizers. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.

This nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is on alluvial plains. It is loamy throughout and has high fertility. Runoff is slow, and water and air move moderately slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table is about 1.5 to 4 feet below the surface during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is moderate. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent.

These are moderately wet, loamy soils with a very high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are moderate due primarily to excess water. These soils are best suited for southern hardwoods. Site index for green ash is 80-100, cottonwood 100-120, oaks 90-110, and sweetgum 110.

Map Symbol	Description

Co COMMERCE SILTY CLAY LOAM

The potential for cropland and pastureland is excellent. Suitable crops are cotton, soybeans, corn, grain sorghum, and truck crops. Pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass and ryegrass. The clay content in the surface layer restricts the use of farm equipment during wet periods. A drainage system is needed to remove excess surface water. Crop residue management will help reduce erosion. Most crops, respond well to nitrogen fertilizers. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.

This nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is on alluvial plains. It is loamy throughout and has high fertility. Runoff is slow, and water and air move moderately slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table is about 1.5 to 4 feet below the surface during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is moderate. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent.

These are moderately wet, loamy soils with a very high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are moderate due primarily to excess water. These soils are best suited for southern hardwoods. Site index for green ash is 80-100, cottonwood 100-120, oaks 90-110, and sweetgum 110.

Cs CONVENT SILT LOAM

The potential for cropland and pastureland is excellent. Suitable crops are cotton, soybeans, corn, and grain sorghum. Pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, ryegrass tall fescue, and white clover. Traffic pans develop easily, but can be broken by chiseling or deep plowing. A drainage system is generally needed to remove excess surface water. Crop residue management will reduce erosion. Most crops respond well to nitrogen fertilizers. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.

This gently undulating, somewhat poorly drained soil is on low, parallel ridges and swales on the natural levees of major streams. It is loamy throughout and has high fertility. The soil is subject to rare flooding during unusually wet periods. Permeability is moderate. Water stands in low places for long periods after heavy rains. The soil has a seasonal high water table for long periods in winter and spring.

Map Symbol	Description
	These are moderately wet, loamy soils with a very high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are moderate due primarily to excess water. These soils are best suited for southern hardwoods. Site index for green ash is 80-100, cottonwood 100-120, oaks 90-110, and sweetgum 110.
Dp	DEERFORD-PATOUTVILLE COMPLEX
	The potential for cropland and pastureland is good. Suitable crops are corn, millet, ryegrass, and soybeans. Suitable pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, tall fescue, and vetch. Traffic pans develop easily, but can be broken by chiseling or deep plowing. Ditching will improve surface drainage. Crop residue on the surface will reduce erosion. Most crops, other than legumes respond well to nitrogen fertilizers. Lime and other fertilizers are usually needed.
	These nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soils are on terraces. They are loamy throughout and have a seasonal high water table during the winter and spring. Natural fertility is low. The Deerford soil in this complex has a high content of sodium in the subsoil. Runoff is slow to medium. Permeability is slow.
	These are wet soils with a very high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are moderate and seedling mortality is slight to moderate. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. These soils are suited for either southern pines or hardwood. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 100, cottonwood 100-110, oaks and sweetwum 100.
	These are moderately wet, silty soils with a moderately high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are moderate. Seedling mortality is severe due to a high sodium content. More seedlings than the recommended rate should be planted to ensure a stand. These soils are suited for either southern pines or hardwood. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 80, sweetgum and water oak 80.
Dv	DEERFORD-VERDUN COMPLEX
	The potential for cropland and pastureland is fair. Droughtiness is a problem. The suitable crop is watermelons. Corn and soybeans can be grown but yield will be low. The main pasture plants are

Map Symbol	Description

bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. This soil is easy to keep in good tilth. Proper management of residue, contour farming, and conservation tillage are needed to control runoff and to reduce erosion. Response to fertilizer is fair. Lime is generally needed.

These nearly level or very gently sloping, somewhat poorly drained soils are in an intricate pattern on the landscape. Both soils are loamy throughout. They have a high content of sodium in the subsoil that restricts plant roots. Natural fertility is low. Runoff is slow, and water and air move slowly or very slowly through the subsoil. Both soils have a seasonal high water table for long periods during December through April. The soils have a moderate shrink-swell potential in the subsoil.

These are moderately wet, silty soils with a moderately high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are moderate. Seedling mortality is severe due to a high sodium content. More seedlings than the recommended rate should be planted to ensure a stand. These soils are suited for either southern pines or hardwood. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 80, sweetgum and water oak 80.

Es ESSEN SILT LOAM

The potential for cropland and pastureland is fair. Wetness is the main limitation. Suitable crops are soybeans, corn, truck crops and grain sorghum. Pasture plants are small grains, ryegrass, common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, vetch and tall fescue. Drainage is needed when this soil is cultivated. Drop residue on the surface will reduce erosion, help maintain organic matter and reduce crusting. Most crops respond well to lime and a complete fertilizer.

This nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is in broad areas on terraces. It formed in loess or loesslike material and is loamy throughout. The soil has a surface layer that is acid or neutral in reaction and a subsoil that is alkaline. Natural fertility is low or medium. Surface runoff is slow. Water and air move moderately slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table is about 1.5 to 2.5 or 3.0 feet below the surface during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil. Slopes are less than 1 percent.

Map Symbol	Description
	These are wet soils with a very high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are moderate and seedling mortality is slight to moderate. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. These soils are suited for either southern pines or hardwood. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 100, cottonwood 100-110, oaks and sweetwum 100.
FA	FAUSSE ASSOCIATION
	This soil is unsuited for cropland or pastureland. These level, very poorly drained soils are in low, depressional areas on the alluvial plain. They formed in alluvium and are clayey throughout their profiles. These soils are ponded or flooded most of the time. Water and air move very slowly through the soils. The soils have high fertility. The shrink-swell potential is very high, but the soils seldom dry enough to shrink and crack. Slopes are less than 1 percent.
	Soils in this group are very wet, mineral and organic. The water table is at or above the surface most of the time. They have a moderate potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are severe. This is due primarily to excess water. The nature of these soils will dictate that silvicultural operations be limited to extremely dry weather periods, if at all. More seedlings than the recommended rate should be planted to ensure a stand. These soils are best suited for water tolerant hardwoods and cypress. Site index for green ash and water tupelo is 60.
FG	FAUSSE-GALVEZ ASSOCIATION
	This soil is unsuited for cropland or pastureland.
	These level and nearly level soils are in backswamps of alluvial plains. They are subject to frequent flooding. The Fausse soil is very poorly drained and is ponded most of the time. It has a mucky surface layer and a clayey subsoil and substratum. The Glavez soil in this map unit is somewhat poorly drained. It is loamy throughout the profile. Both soils have a seasonal water table. Natural fertility is medium or high.
	These are moderately wet, loamy soils with a very high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are moderate due primarily to excess water. These soils are best suited for southern hardwoods. Site index for

Map Symbol	Description

green ash is 80-100, cottonwood 100-120, oaks 90-110, and sweetgum 110.

Soils in this group are very wet, mineral and organic. The water table is at or above the surface most of the time. They have a moderate potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are severe. This is due primarily to excess water. The nature of these soils will dictate that silvicultural operations be limited to extremely dry weather periods, if at all. More seedlings than the recommended rate should be planted to ensure a stand. These soils are best suited for water tolerant hardwoods and cypress. Site index for green ash and water tupelo is 60.

Fo FOLEY-DEERFORD COMPLEX

The potential for cropland and pastureland is fair. Wetness is the main limitation. Suitable crops are soybeans, corn, truck crops and grain sorghum. Pasture plants are small grains, ryegrass, common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, vetch and tall fescue. Drainage is needed when this soil is cultivated. Drop residue on the surface will reduce erosion, help maintain organic matter and reduce crusting. Most crops respond well to lime and a complete fertilizer.

These level, poorly drained Foley soils and somewhat poorly drained Deerford soils are on terraces. They are loamy throughout the profile and have a high content of sodium in the subsoil. Permeability is slow. Both soils have as seasonal high water talbe during the winter and spring. Natural fertility is low. Surface runoff is slow.

These are slightly to moderately wet, acid, loamy and clayey soils. The potential for productivity is high. Equipment limitations are moderate due to excess water. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. These soils are well suited for either southern pines or hardwood. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 90, oaks and sweetgum 90.

Soils in this group are wet and clayey with a moderately high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are severe and seedling mortality is moderate. This is due primarily to excess water, silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. These soils are suited to either southern pines or hardwood. Site index for loblolly and slash pines is 80, oaks and sweetgum 80.

Map Symbol	Description

Map Symbol	Description

Fr FROST SILT LOAM

The potential for cropland and pastureland is fair. Wetness is the main limitation. Suitable crops are soybeans, corn, truck crops and grain sorghum. Pasture plants are small grains, ryegrass, common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, vetch and tall fescue. Drainage is needed when this soil is cultivated. Drop residue on the surface will reduce erosion, help maintain organic matter and reduce crusting. Most crops respond well to lime and a complete fertilizer.

This nearly level, poorly drained soil is on broad flats on the terrace uplands. It formed in loess and is loamy throughout the profile. Soil reaction is quite acid in the upper 20 inches of the profile. Natural fertility is medium. Water runs slowly off the soil surface, and it moves slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table ranges from near the soil surface to about 1.5 feet below the surface. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil. Slopes are less than 1 percent.

This group consists of wet, occasionally to frequently flooded loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are severe and seedling mortality is moderate to severe. This is due primarily to excess water. These soils are well suited for either southern pine or hardwood. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. Plant more seedlings than the recommended rate on these soils to ensure a stand. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 90, cottonwood 90-100, green ash, water oak and sweetgum 90.

Ga GALVEZ SILT LOAM

This soil is level and somewhat poorly drained. It is on natural levees on alluvial plains. The soil is loamy throughout. It has a seasonal high water table in winter and spring. Natural fertility is medium.

Soils in this group are moderately wet, loamy and clayey with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are moderate and seedling mortality is slight to moderate. This is due primarily to excess water. These soils are best suited for southern hardwood. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 110, oaks and sweetgum 90.

Map Symbol	Description

Gb GALVEZ SILTY CLAY LOAM

The potential for cropland and pastureland is excellent. Suitable crops are cotton, soybeans, grain sorghum, and rice. Pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, ryegrass, dallisgrass, tall fescue, and white clover. The clay content in the surface layer restricts the use of farm equipment during wet periods. A drainage system is needed. Crop residue management will help reduce erosion. Most crops respond well to fertilizer. Lime may be needed.

This soil is level and somewhat poorly drained. It is on natural levees on alluvial plains. The soil is loamy throughout. It has a seasonal high water table in winter and spring. Natural fertility is medium.

Soils in this group are moderately wet, loamy and clayey with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are moderate and seedling mortality is slight to moderate. This is due primarily to excess water. These soils are best suited for southern hardwood. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 110, oaks and sweetgum 90.

Je JEANERETTE SILT LOAM

The potential for cropland and pastureland is good. Suitable crops are cotton, soybeans, corn, and grain sorghum. Pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, ryegrass, tall fescue, and white clover. Drainage is needed to remove excess water. Land leveling will improve drainage. Crop residue management will help reduce erosion. Most crops respond well to nitrogen fertilizers. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.

This nearly level, poorly drained soil is on broad flats on the terrace uplands. It formed in loess and is loamy throughout the profile. Soil reaction is quite acid in the upper 20 inches of the profile. Natural fertility is medium. Water runs slowly off the soil surface, and it moves slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table ranges from near the soil surface to about 1.5 feet below the surface. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil. Slopes are less than 1 percent.

Soils in this group are moderately wet, loamy and clayey with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are moderate and seedling

Map Symbol	Description

mortality is slight to moderate. This is due primarily to excess water. These soils are best suited for southern hardwood. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 110, oaks and sweetgum 90.

MeE MEMPHIS COMPLEX, 5 TO 30 PERCENT SLOPES

This soil is unsuited for cropland. The potential for pastureland is fair. Erosion is a hazard during pasture establishment. The main pasture plants are common bermudagrass, improved bermudagrass, bahiagrass, ryegrass, and crimson clover. A complete fertilizer and lime are needed.

This complex of strongly sloping to steep soils is on uplands on the escarpment adjacent to the alluvial plain. About 60 percent of the complex is the well drained Memphis soil, and 25 percent is poorly drained soils in ravine bottoms and on foot slopes. The Memphis soils are loamy throughout. Natural fertility is medium. Surface runoff is medium to rapid. The poorly drained soils have a seasonal high water table during the winter and spring, and some areas are subject to flooding.

These soils are well drained and loamy with a high potential for productivity. Moderate equipment limitations and erosion hazard associated with slope steepness. These soils are suited for either southern pines or hardwood. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 90, oaks and sweetgum 90.

Ov OLIVIER SILT LOAM

The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. The suitable crops are soybeans and small grains. The suitable pasture plants ae bahiagrass, common bermudagrass, white clover, vetch, and fescue. Proper row arrangement, field ditches, and vegetated outlets are needed to remove excess surface water. Crops respond to lime and a complete fertilizer.

This nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is on low ridges and knolls on the terrace uplands. It is loamy throughout, and it has a fragipan in the subsoil that restricts water movement and plant root penetration. Natural fertility is low or medium. Runoff is slow or medium. A seasonal high water table is perched on the fragipan during the winter and spring. Slopes range from 0.5 to 2 percent.

Map Symbol	Description

These are wet soils with a very high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are moderate and seedling mortality is slight to moderate. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. These soils are suited for either southern pines or hardwood. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 100, cottonwood 100-110, oaks and sweetwum 100.

Sa SHARKEY SILTY CLAY LOAM

The potential for cropland and pastureland is good. Suitable crops are soybeans, cotton, grain sorghum, and rice. Pasture plants are common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, ryegrass, tall fescue, and white clover. This soil can be worked only within a narrow range of moisture content. A drainage system is needed. Crop residue management will help reduce erosion. Most crops, respond well to nitrogen. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.

This level or nearly level, poorly drained soil is on flood plains. The surface layer is loamy and the subsoil is clayey. Cracks form during dry periods, and they seal over during wet periods. Natural fertility is high. Runoff is slow. A seasonal high water table is within 2 feet of the soil surface during December to April. Flooding is rare. The soil dries slowly once wetted. The shrink-swell potential is high or very high in the subsoil. Slopes are less than 1 percent.

These are wet, clayey soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are severe. This is due primarily to excess water. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. Only tree species adapted to wet clay soils should be planted. Plant more seedlings than the recommended rate on these soils to ensure a stand. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 100, oaks and sweetgum 90.

Sc SHARKEY CLAY

The potential for cropland and pastureland is excellent. Suitable crops are cotton, soybeans, corn, grain sorghum, and truck crops. Pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass and ryegrass. The clay content in the surface layer restricts the use of farm equipment during wet periods. A drainage system is needed to remove excess surface water. Crop residue

Map Symbol	Description

management will help reduce erosion. Most crops, respond well to nitrogen fertilizers. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.

This nearly level, poorly drained, soil is on broad flats on the alluvial plain. It is clayey throughout. Natural fertility is medium or high. Runoff is slow or very slow. Water and air move very slowly through the soil. The shrink-swell potential is high or very high. A seasonal high water table is within 2 feet of the soil surface during December through April. Flooding is rare, but it can occur during unusually wet periods. Slopes are less than 1 percent.

These are wet, clayey soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are severe. This is due primarily to excess water. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. Only tree species adapted to wet clay soils should be planted. Plant more seedlings than the recommended rate on these soils to ensure a stand. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 100, oaks and sweetgum 90.

Sf SHARKEY CLAY, FREQUENTLY FLOODED

The potential for cropland is very poor. Flooding is too severe for most crops. The potential for pastureland is poor. Flooding restricts choice of plants. Common bermudagrass and bahiagrass can be grown but grazing time has to be restricted during flood periods.

This level, poorly drained or somewhat poorly drained soil is at low elevations on the alluvial plain. It is flooded frequently for very long periods. This soil is clayey throughout or it has a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. Natural fertility is high. Surface runoff is very slow. Water and air move very slowly through the soil. The seasonal high water table is near the soil surface. This soil has a very high shrink-swell potential. Slopes are less than 1 percent.

Soils in this group are wet, frequently flooded clayey soils with a moderately high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are severe due primarily to excess water. These soils are best suited for bottomland hardwood. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods and more seedlings than the recommended rate should be planted to ensure a stand. Site index

Map Symbol	Description
	for green ash is 70, cottonwood 90, oaks and sweetgum is 80.
Tu	TUNICA CLAY
	The potential for cropland and pastureland is good. Suitable crops are soybeans, cotton, grain sorghum, and rice. Pasture plants are common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, ryegrass, tall fescue, and white clover. This soil can be worked only within a narrow range of moisture content. A drainage system is needed. Crop residue management will help reduce erosion. Most crops, respond well to nitrogen. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.
	This level, poorly drained, clayey soil is on the flood plain of the Mississippi River. It has a clay surface layer and subsoil and a silty clay loam underlying material. The surface layer is very sticky when wet and has poor tilth. Cracks form in dry periods and seal over in wet periods. Natural fertility is high. This soil is wet for long periods in winter and spring. Flooding is rare, but it can occur during unusually wet periods. The shrink-swell potential is high in the subsoil.
	These are wet, clayey soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are severe. This is due primarily to excess water. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. Only tree species adapted to wet clay soils should be planted. Plant more seedlings than the recommended rate on these soils to ensure a stand. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 100, oaks and sweetgum 90.
Va	VACHERIE SILT LOAM
	The potential for cropland and pastureland is excellent. Suitable crops are cotton, soybeans, corn, and grain sorghum. Pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, ryegrass tall fescue, and white clover. Traffic pans develop easily, but can be broken by chiseling or deep plowing. A drainage system is generally needed to remove excess surface water. Crop residue management will reduce erosion. Most crops respond well to nitrogen fertilizers. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.
	This level, somewhat poorly drained soil is on intermediate positions on the natural levees of the

Map Symbol	Description
	Mississippi River and its distributaries. It is on areas where natural levees have been breached by former floods. The surface layer and subsoil are loamy, and the underlying material is clayey. Natural fertility is high. Permeability is moderate in the loamy subsoil and very slow in the clayey underlying material. This soil has a seasonal high water table during the winter and spring. These are moderately wet, loamy soils with a very high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are moderate due primarily to excess water. These soils are best suited for southern hardwoods. Site index for green ash is 80-100, cottonwood 100-120, oaks 90-110, and sweetgum 110.